
In The

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1989

MARIA GRACIELA RAMIREZ,

Petitioner,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES,

Respondent.

**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED
STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL
CIRCUIT**

MARIA GRACIELA RAMIREZ

Petitioner, Pro Se

1517 Garcia Street

Laredo, Texas 78040

(512) 723-6925



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I. Whether the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit erred in dismissing the appeal of Petitioner by deliberately ignoring the main issue of the appeal — that of the consistent oppression of rights upon Petitioner by the lower courts.

II. Whether the United States of America, by its judicial system, is now in direct confrontation with its own democratic doctrines of liberties and freedoms equal for all, when a double-standard of justice that defrauds women of their rights, very much exists within the courts of the nation.

III. Whether the judicial system of the United States of America, along the years, has moved to protect, with so-called immunities, its anti-women-segregationist state and federal judges, instead of protecting and defending the constitutional and security rights before the courts equally for all its citizens, including women.

IV. Whether the state and federal judges have the power to deny the guaranteed rights to a woman approaching the courts as *pro se*, and to use intimidations and threats upon such woman.

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS

(1) The interest of the women of the United States of America, who have been forced to move in fear and terror within the worst abuse of rights imposed by the courts of the nation.

(2) The interest of the millions of women around the world, who look to the United States as the nation of equal rights within the laws of justice, and which equality of fairness and justice has never existed for Petitioner Maria Graciela Ramirez within the courts of the nation because of her sex identity.

(3) The interest of the foreign nations who move to establish a similar form of democratic doctrines of liberties and freedoms equal for all as those of the United States — and which does not exist equally for women within the courts of the United States of America.

(4) The interest of the Communist Chinese students, who venerate the “Goddess of Liberty” as a symbol of the United States of America equal rights to justice for all — and which “Goddess of Liberty” does not exist for Petitioner Maria because of her sex identity.

(5) The interest of the Congress of the United States of America, who bring into law protective and security right laws equal for all, and which the courts of the nation move to deny equally to women.

CITATIONS

It is that Petitioner Maria Graciela Ramirez approaches the Court, not only with a precedent case, but with *The precedent case* that exposes with manifested evidence, the severe and inhuman oppression of rights imposed upon women by the courts of the nation.

It is that such precedent case finally appears 200 years long overdue, for a redress before the Supreme Court of the United States of America.

It is that the only similar case to the Petitioner's case, is the Dred Scott case of 1857 that approached the High Court on a pleading for equal protective rights for the Negroid race — and the Petitioner Maria's case approaches the High Court for equal protective rights for women before the courts.

ORAL ARGUMENT BEFORE THE COURT

Petitioner Maria Graciela Ramirez, as *pro se*, would approach the Court in Oral Argument with the permission of the Court.

Petitioner believes, with good cause, that Oral Argument before the Court in such a decisive issue as the oppression of rights upon women by the courts of the nation, would be part of the brief.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Questions Presented	i
Certificate of Interested Persons	ii
Citations	iii
Oral Argument Before the Court	iv
Table of Contents	v
Table of Citations	vi
Opinions Below	2
Statement of Jurisdiction	2
Hearings Involved	2
Statutory and Constitutional Provisions Involved	7
Statement of the Facts	10
Reasons for Granting the Writ	13
Conclusion	14

*Contents**Page***TABLE OF CITATIONS****Statutes Cited:**

18 U.S.C. § 241	8, 9
18 U.S.C. § 242	9, 10
28 U.S.C. § 453	10
28 U.S.C. § 1254(1)	2
28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1)	3
28 U.S.C. § 1654	8

United States Constitution Cited:

Fourteenth Amendment	7
----------------------------	---

APPENDIX

Appendix A — Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	1a
Appendix B — Dismissal Order of the United States Court of Claims	3a
Appendix C — Petitioner's Cases Before the Supreme Court of the United States	5a

No.

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1989

MARIA GRACIELA RAMIREZ,

Petitioner,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES,

Respondent.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED
STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL
CIRCUIT**

Before The Honorable Court:

Petitioner, Maria Graciela Ramirez, as *pro se* before the Court, prays that a writ of certiorari be issued to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, entered on February 6, 1990, within Appeal No. 89-1704 (Appendix A, *infra*, 1a).

It is that the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, in moving for a dismissal judgment, and the United States Court of Claims, in an immediate unjust dismissal of Petitioner's

complaint — both courts moved to defy and ignore the main issue of Petitioner's complaint — that of the vicious and unconstitutional oppression of rights upon Petitioner by the lower courts (Appendix B, 3a).

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit states that (1) "United States Claims Court, No. 452-89-C (August 22, 1989), dismissing her complaint for lack of jurisdiction. We *affirm*."; (2) "Under the doctrine of *res judicata*, the Claims Court had no authority to review the final judgments of other courts."; (3) "*Federated Department Stores, Inc. v. Moitie*, 452 U.S. 394, 398 (1981)."; (4) "The Claims Court also was without jurisdiction over Ramirez' claim for damages . . . and violations of her civil and constitutional rights in the nature of torts"; (5) ". . . the jurisdiction of the Claims Court, excludes cases sounding in tort"; (6) ". . . had no jurisdiction to award damages for unjust conviction or wrongful imprisonment"

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

28 U.S.C. § 1254(1) states ". . . cases in the courts of appeals may be reviewed by the Supreme Court . . . by writ of certiorari."

HEARINGS INVOLVED

The hearings involved expose the severe oppression of rights upon Petitioner by the state and federal courts because of her sex identity — and thus, brings to the surface the anti-women-segregationist courts that exist within the state and federal courts of the nation.

The United States Claims Court and the United States Court

of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, have jointly moved to proceed with the cover-up of the key issue of Petitioner's complaint and appeal before such courts — whereby both courts have used citations and opinions totally irrelevant to the main issue of the inhuman abuse of rights upon Petitioner by the lower courts.

I. The Appeals Court for the Federal Circuit moved to affirm the Claims Court dismissal for "lack of jurisdiction".

(a) It is that Petitioner properly identified the Claims Court as having the correct jurisdiction, so stated under 28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1), that— "United States Court of Claims, hears suits against the United States government *arising out of the Constitution, a federal law. . . .*"

(b) It is that when Petitioner was continually defrauded of her Fourteenth Amendment right to due process of law, and to equal protection of the law by state and federal courts, the most serious violations upon the Constitution and doctrines of the nation — then the correct court jurisdiction for Petitioner's complaint was the United States Claims Court.

II. The Appeals Court for the Federal Circuit moved to affirm the Claims Court dismissal as, "Under the doctrine of *res judicata*, the Claims Court had no authority to review the final judgments of other courts."

(a) It is that the Claims Court had the "authority" and responsibility to *review the procedures* of the final judgments of the lower courts, when Petitioner disclosed to the Claims Court that the final judgments were based on one-sided hearings.

(b) It is that Petitioner, with rightful cause, expected

the Claims Court to investigate the oppression of rights imposed by the state and federal courts that openly moved to defraud Petitioner of her constitutional and civil rights to a fair and impartial court hearings — so as that the Claims Court would see the evidence in manifested documents of the violator courts that had rammed aside the democratic doctrines of liberties and freedoms equal for all, and had firmly established courts of oppression of rights upon women, and thus imposed upon Petitioner.

(c) It is that the doctrines of *res judicata* clearly indicate a judgment by a competent court rendered as to the rights of the parties.

What calibre of a “competent” court moves to render a judgment based on hearing only one side of the testimonies of one party.

How “competent” can a court be that openly segregates a woman from her guaranteed rights before the court because of her sex identity.

(d) It is that the doctrines of *res judicata* do not exist in the incompetent anti-women-segregationist courts of the nation — and thus both the United States Court of Claims and the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, seriously ERRED when covering-up for the anti-women-segregationist lower courts of the nation that denied the basic rights of a fair hearing to Petitioner.

III. It is that the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, in concealing the unjust Claims Court dismissal — moved to cite *Federated Department Stores, Inc. v. Moitie*, 452 U.S. 394, 398 (1891).

(a) It is that the cited *Federated Department Stores, Inc. v. Moitie*, is totally irrelevant and totally out of the precise issue of the oppression of rights upon women by the lower courts, and such key issue clearly presented by Petitioner before the Claims Court and before the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

IV. It is that the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed that — “The Claims Court also was without jurisdiction . . . in the violation of her civil and constitutional rights”

(a) It is that when the *violators* of the civil and constitutional rights of Petitioner, *are the state and federal courts* within the United States of America — then it becomes the exclusive jurisdiction and national responsibility of the Court of Claims, and of the Highest Court of the land to confront and publicly eradicate the anti-women-segregationist courts of the nation.

(b) It is that the severely prejudiced Claims Court, upon receiving a complaint by a woman immediately stamps a dismissal, thus a complaint by a woman before the Claims Court is DOA (dead on arrival).

V. It is that the Appeals Court affirmed that — “the jurisdiction of the Claims Court, excludes cases sounding in tort”.

(a) When state and federal judges conspire to defraud a woman of her rights because of her sex identity — like the state and federal judges that conspired to defraud the Negroid of their rights because of race identity — such is not a simple “tort” violation — such consists of the overthrow of democratic doctrines by prejudice and segregationist judges that impose double standard of justice.

(b) Whether the presentation before the courts identify as a tort action or as a criminal action — the fact that the presiding judge restrains Petitioner from her right to a fair hearing or to an impartial jury — is the issue at hand that renders the constitutional guaranteed rights for women as void before the courts of the nation of democratic doctrines.

VI. It is that the Appeals Court affirmed that — “Claims Court had no jurisdiction to award damages for unjust conviction or wrongful imprisonment. . .”

(a) It is that Petitioner pleaded to the Claims Court to permit petitioner to re-enter, in another federal court district, the federal court cases that were unconstitutionally and wrongfully dismissed, so as to present the factual evidence before an impartial court — or, in the alternative, for the United States (Respondent) to pay to Petitioner the damages relief claimed from each of the civil actions denied a fair hearing within the United States District Courts for the Southern District of Texas at the Houston Division and at the Laredo Division.

(b) It is that the Claims Court and the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, with their dismissals and denial of Petitioner’s claim — have publicly declared that the anti-women-segregationist courts of the nation have a right to exist, and that Petitioner has no rights to expect a fair hearing or an impartial court procedures because of her sex identity — and thus, Petitioner is denied the rights to claim damages from Respondent as long as the anti-women-segregationist courts of the nation remain in power publicly defying the Constitution and the doctrines of the nation.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

It is that along eleven years of approaching the state and federal courts within the United States of America, Petitioner Maria has been totally defrauded of every guaranteed and security freedom rights, in the most inhuman abuse of rights by state and federal judges, that reduces the nation to the level of any perverted nation of oppression and bondage.

United States Constitution, Amendment XIV:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

(1) It is that if ever the Fourteenth Amendment rights have ever been totally destroyed — the Maria case will stand to prove that the state and federal courts have moved in conspiracy, to viciously render the Fourteenth Amendment rights as totally worthless for women before the courts of the nation.

(2) It is that both the state and the federal courts have inhumanly moved to abridge the privileges and immunities of Petitioner Maria, when both court divisions moved to impose severe oppression of rights upon Petitioner, so as to silence her voice for justice.

(3) It is that the state courts moved to deprive Petitioner of her liberty and of her property without due process of law, and the federal courts moved to affirm such violations of rights by defrauding Petitioner of a fair hearing.

(4) It is that both the state and federal courts moved in open conspiracy to defraud Petitioner of the equal protection of the law security right, when both court divisions conspired to hold Petitioner as hostage within the state and federal courts in south Texas where there was no hope for Petitioner of ever having any kind of a fair hearing or impartial jury.

(5) It is that the state and federal judges and officials moved in conspiracies to overthrow the government by forcing Petitioner, under deep fear, to approach a communist-type jury totally selected by one side, thus defrauding Petitioner of her right to equal protection of the law — and documented evidence stands to prove such declarations of Petitioner.

28 U.S.C. § 1654:

Appearance personally or by counsel — In all courts of the United States the parties may plead and conduct their own cases personally or by counsel

It is that the state and federal courts, in conspiracy with the law profession, have clearly implied, by actions and segregation procedures, that a woman as Petitioner Maria, before the courts as *pro se*, shall be considered as inferior, and cannot approach the courts without a lawyer, or in the alternative be defrauded of all her rights to liberties and freedoms before the courts — and thus, the state and federal courts of the nation stand in defiance of the security rights of 28 U.S.C. § 1654, denying women to conduct a court case personally, as *pro se*.

18 U.S.C. § 241:

Conspiracy against rights of citizens — If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten,

or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution, or laws of the United States

. . . .

(1) It is that state and federal judges and officials moved in conspiracies to defraud Petitioner of her property by publicly injuring the reputation of Petitioner with stigmas of mental illness, by imposing upon Petitioner with threats and intimidations including blackmail and extortion, severe and cruel punishments, imposing severe oppression of rights, and thus using conspiracies to defraud Petitioner of the privileges secured to her by the Constitution and laws of the United States — and the facts in documents remain as proof of such oppression of rights imposed upon Petitioner.

(2) It is that at no point within 18 U.S.C. § 241, does it declare that state and federal judges and officials have the power to overthrow such federal law as 18 U.S.C. § 241, so as to proceed to defraud women of their constitutional and other security rights.

It is that the law clearly states that — if two or more persons conspire —, and thus, at no point does such law indicate that there is an exemption for judges, officials, congress members, legislators, the executive state or federal branches — and thus, defrauding Petitioner of her rights by any person within conspiracies, including judges and officials, consists of the violation of 18 U.S.C. § 241 — and if judges and officials are permitted to move in conspiracies to defraud a woman of her rights, then 18 U.S.C. § 241 is a segregationist law.

18 U.S.C. § 242:

Deprivation of rights under color of law —
Whoever under color of any law, statute,

ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any state . . . to the deprivation of any right . . .

(1) It is that the state and federal judges, using their power positions, moved under color of law, in conspiracy with others, to defraud Petitioner of her guaranteed and security rights by closing their courts to every vestige of a fair hearing or impartial hearing for Petitioner.

28 U.S.C. § 453:

Oath of justices and judges — to administer justice in equal rights, faithfully and impartially.

(1) It is that the state and federal anti-women-segregationist judges, who moved to defraud Petitioner of all her rights before the courts, have gravely violated their oath to administer justice in equal rights, faithfully and impartially — when Petitioner was continually denied justice in equal rights — and thus, the oath of judges and justices of the United States of America, remain as a public mockery to the doctrines of the nation, brought about by the very same people who take such oath as judges and justices.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

I. It is a fact that the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ERRED in dismissing Appeal No. 89-1704 of *Ramirez v. The United States*, when affirming the very discriminatory immediate dismissal of the complaint of Petitioner before the United States Claims Court that refused to recognize the vicious oppression of rights involved within the complaint — and refused to accept that the complaint of Petitioner was precisely within the jurisdiction of such Claims Court, when constitutional and federal laws were severely denied by state and

federal judges to Petitioner because of her sex identity.

II. It is a fact that the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit moved to affirm the unjust decision of the Claims Court, by submitting citations totally unrelated and irrelevant to the serious issue of the oppression of rights upon Petitioner, by the state and federal courts of the nation.

III. It is a glaring fact that the judicial system of the United States, by its anti-women-segregationist state and federal courts, moves in direct confrontation to the doctrines of liberties and freedoms guaranteed equal for all, when Petitioner has been inhumanly defrauded of her guaranteed rights.

IV. It is a fact that the judicial system within its high courts, has moved to protect and cover-up the perverted, segregationists, and traitor judges that defy the doctrines of the nation, and move to establish courts of oppression of rights upon the defenseless, courts of segregation of women's rights, and courts of fear and terror.

V. It is a fact that the law profession is in total control of the courts of the nation — and thus dictates to the courts that women before the courts have to have a lawyer — and the weakling, controlled segregationist judges move with the dictates of the law profession , and of the power-control corporations.

VI. It is a fact that judges and lawyers move in conspiracies to defraud a woman of her property by using the courts to devoid such woman of her rights before the court, by using intimidations and threats, and by conspiring with doctors in imposing the inhuman trap of publicly declaring such woman victim as of mental illness, and thus imposing a slow death upon such woman victim, and silencing her cry for justice forever — no different then the court procedures of terrorist nations.

VII. It is a proven fact that a state and a federal judge conspired to commit Petitioner as of mental illness, so as to cover-up the injustices and inhumanities imposed upon Petitioner.

VIII. It is a proven fact that a state and a federal ^{judge} ~~federal~~ moved in blackmail procedures upon Petitioner to intimidate Petitioner into giving up her property and to extort money for friends, and accomplices.

IX. It is a proven fact that state and federal judges and officials moved to firmly establish courts of oppression of rights within a federal courtroom, where the jury was totally selected by one side, where Petitioner, after being terrorized into signing false confessions was forced to be a witness against herself, where the guilty verdict came in without proven guilty, and where the controlled jury based its prejudiced decision on the total perjury presentation.

X. It is a proven fact that while the flag of the United States of America was flying besides the federal building at Laredo, Texas — the state and federal judges and officials had conspired to hold the first communist-type court procedures within a federal courtroom — and the facts and evidence within documentation, exposes the traitor judges and officials that successfully moved to overthrow the government of democratic doctrines on December 8, 1987, federal courtroom, Laredo, Texas.

XI. It is a fact that state and federal judges have turned their courts into racketeering depots, for those crooks and swindlers who move to defraud their women victims, like Petitioner of property and of their rights.

XII. It is a proven fact that the main oppressors of rights upon women, are the state and federal courts and officials of the nation — the same oppressors of rights upon the Negroid people.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

It is that the main reasons for granting the writ are that Petitioner Maria Graciela Ramirez' case is the precedent case — the first impression case that approaches the High Court to publicly confront the anti-women-segregationist courts of the nation, and to factually expose the severe abuse of rights upon women by the state and federal courts of the nation.

It is that the High Court, moving *en banc*, will either move to uphold and protect the democratic doctrines of liberties and freedoms equal for all by securing firmly the rights of women before the courts — or move to expose the nation to another humiliation of forced oppression of rights as the infamous court decision in the Dred Scott case of March 1857, that left the High Court of the nation in a never to be forgotten stigma of shame and disgrace, and that publicly rendered the Constitution of the nation as a worthless piece of paper that had to be rescued by the United States Congress.

It is that an adverse decision by the High Court, will send shock waves around the world, and the venerated Goddess of Liberty of newly liberated nations from communist doctrines, will collapse as a fake impersonator of liberties and freedoms that do not exist equal for all in the United States of America courts.

It is that the declarations of Petitioner presented within the brief before the Court, are backed by manifested evidence and by existing documents of increased volume.

A list of the state and federal courts that have devoid Petitioner of her rights along eleven years, is included in the Claim No. 452-89-C before the United States Claims Court, filed with date of August 22, 1989.

CONCLUSION

It is that the Maria Graciela Ramirez case exposing the oppression of rights upon women by the courts because of sex identity — and the Dred Scott case exposing the oppression of rights upon the Negroid people because of race identity — both oppression of rights cases have moved almost in identical steps as to the time of seven years of pleading for equal rights — as to the conspiracies of state and federal judges moving to defraud such people of their rights — and as to the existence of a deformed double standard of justice within the courts of the nation of democratic doctrines.

It is that for ten years Petitioner has approached the Supreme Court of the United States with the same pleadings for her guaranteed rights, but the High Court, like the lower courts dismiss and deny at the sight of the name of a woman Petitioner (*see* Appendix C, 5a).

It is that because Petitioner had no warning by the state and federal courts that an Hispanic woman as *pro se* before such courts would be denied every right to a fair hearing or to an impartial jury — and there were no indications or rules at the entrance to the courts that specified that within the courts of the United States of America, an Hispanic woman is considered as inferior before the courts, and has to approach the court with counsel — then Respondent, the United States of America, should rightfully assume to pay the relief damages to Petitioner, or show cause why the anti-women-segregationist courts within the nation have a right to exist, and Respondent further indicate in which part of the Constitution or laws of the land does it state that the judges within the courts of the nation have the absolute power to defraud a woman of her rights, when such guaranteed rights are equal for all within the doctrines of the nation.

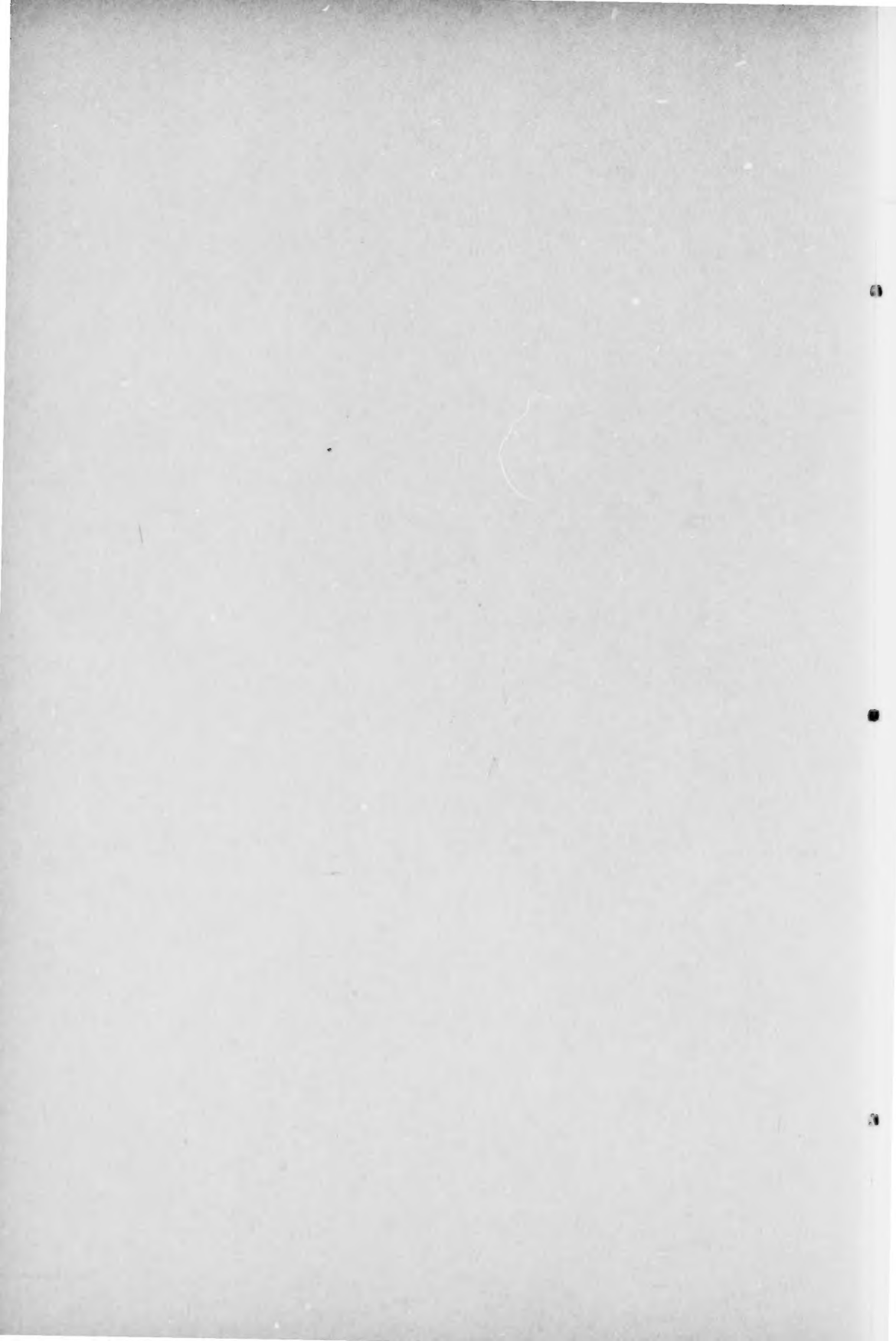
It is that Petitioner, and the women of the nation, have long waited for the long overdue precedent case of women's equal rights before the courts — and thus, the true doctrines of liberties and freedoms equal for women, and secured first by the Supreme Court of the United States of America.

Respectfully submitted,

Maria Graciela Ramirez

MARIA GRACIELA RAMIREZ

Petitioner, Pro Se



**APPENDIX A — OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES
COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT**

Note: This opinion has not been prepared for publication in a printed volume because it does not add significantly to the body of law and is not of widespread legal interest. It is a public record. It is not citable as precedent. The decision will appear in tables published periodically.

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL
CIRCUIT**

89-1704

MARIA GRACIELA RAMIREZ,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

THE UNITED STATES,

Defendant-Appellee.

DECIDED: February 6, 1990

Before MAYER, *Circuit Judge*, BALDWIN, *Senior Circuit Judge*,
and MILLS, *District Judge*.*

PER CURIAM.

* Richard Mills, District Judge, United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois, sitting by designation.

Appendix A

DECISION

Maria Graciela Ramirez appeals from the judgment of the United States Claims Court, No. 452-89-C (August 22, 1989), dismissing her complaint for lack of jurisdiction. We *affirm*.

OPINION

The Claims Court correctly dismissed Ramirez' claim for damages that were denied in various civil proceedings in the Texas and federal courts. Under the doctrine of *res judicata*, the Claims Court had no authority to review the final judgments of other courts. Any procedural or substantive error in those judgments can be corrected only by appeal in those cases, not by bringing a collateral action on the same cause in a different court. *Federated Department Stores, Inc. V. Moitie*, 452 U.S. 394, 398 (1981).

The Claims Court also was without jurisdiction over Ramirez' claim for damages for alleged human rights violations and violations of her civil and constitutional rights in the nature of torts. The Tucker Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1), which establishes the jurisdiction of the Claims Court, excludes cases sounding in tort. Likewise it had no jurisdiction to award damages for unjust conviction or wrongful imprisonment. Title 28 U.S.C. § 1495 does not give the Claims Court authority to review and overturn convictions. Finally, no court in the United States can bring about an amendment to the United States Constitution.

**APPENDIX B — DISMISSAL ORDER OF THE UNITED
STATES COURT OF CLAIMS**

IN THE UNITED STATES CLAIMS COURT

No. 452-89-C

August 22, 1989

MARIA GRACIELA RAMIREZ,

Plaintiff,

versus

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendant.

DISMISSAL ORDER

Plaintiff, pro se, alleges a series of "constitutional, civil, and human rights" violations perpetrated by various state and federal governmental officials over a period of more than ten years.

More particularly, plaintiff alleges a series of violations of her rights in civil and criminal proceedings and human rights violations in the nature of torts. The relief which plaintiff seeks consists of the following:

(1) Damages (\$331 million plus interest) which should have been awarded in other civil actions but was improperly denied.

(2) Damages (\$26 million) for human rights violations in the nature of torts.

Appendix B

(3) An injunction requiring a constitutional amendment concerning protection of women and women's rights.

It is manifest that this court lacks jurisdiction over any of the claims asserted by plaintiff. See 28 U.S.C. § 1491. Most of the claims asserted and relief sought by plaintiff would properly be addressed only in direct appeals from court proceedings in which her claims were denied or possibly in collateral habeas corpus proceedings. Other relief which plaintiff seeks (e.g., a constitutional amendment) is beyond the jurisdiction of any court.

Based on the foregoing, it is ORDERED that this matter be, and hereby is, DISMISSED. The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.

s/ James T. Turner
James T. Turner
Judge

APPENDIX C — PETITIONER'S CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The following are cases brought by Petitioner before the Supreme Court of the United States, all with the same issue of the violations of rights upon Petitioner by the courts within the nation. All the cases were ignored by the High Court with dismissal or denial, without any vestige for any kind of a fair hearing for Petitioner.

No. 80-194 — Filed August 8, 1980 — Maria Graciela Ramirez, Petitioner, vs. The United States of America — Writ of Certiorari — Denied October 14, 1980.

No. 80-194 — Rehearing — Filed November 6, 1980 — Denied December 8, 1980

No. 80-1320 — Filed February 5, 1981 — Writ of Mandamus — Denied March 9, 1981

No. 88-584 — Filed October 5, 1988 — Maria Graciela Ramirez, Petitioner, vs. The United States — Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit — Denied November 9, 1988.

No. 89-1341 — Filed February 22, 1990 — Maria Graciela Ramirez, Petitioner, vs. TransAmerican Natural Gas Corp., and GHR Energy Corp., et al — Pending.